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Schlesinger et al.

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- (54) **MINIMALLY INVASIVE SPINAL FIXATION SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREFOR**
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- (*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

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- (52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC **A61B 17/082** (2013.01)
- (58) **Field of Classification Search**
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

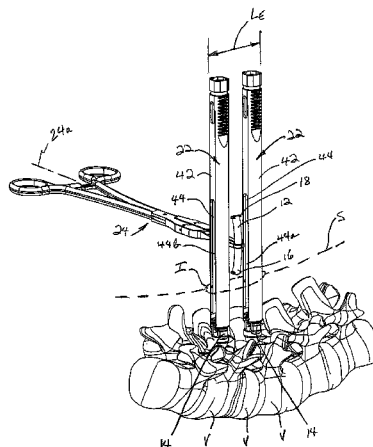
A minimally invasive spinal fixation system comprises first and second bone screws each including a threaded shaft for respective engagement with a vertebra and a yoke articulately attached to the shaft, each yoke including a pair of upstanding opposed arms defining a slot therebetween. A connecting element has opposite ends and a longitudinal axis extending therebetween, the connecting element including a tab adjacent each end projecting from the connecting element transversely to the longitudinal axis. Bone screw extensions are provided for guiding the placement of the connecting element into the yoke slots, each extension having a pair of opposing slots that are sized to pass the tabs through the extensions when oriented in a first position and to prevent passage when the tabs are oriented in a second different position.

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11 Claims, 9 Drawing Sheets



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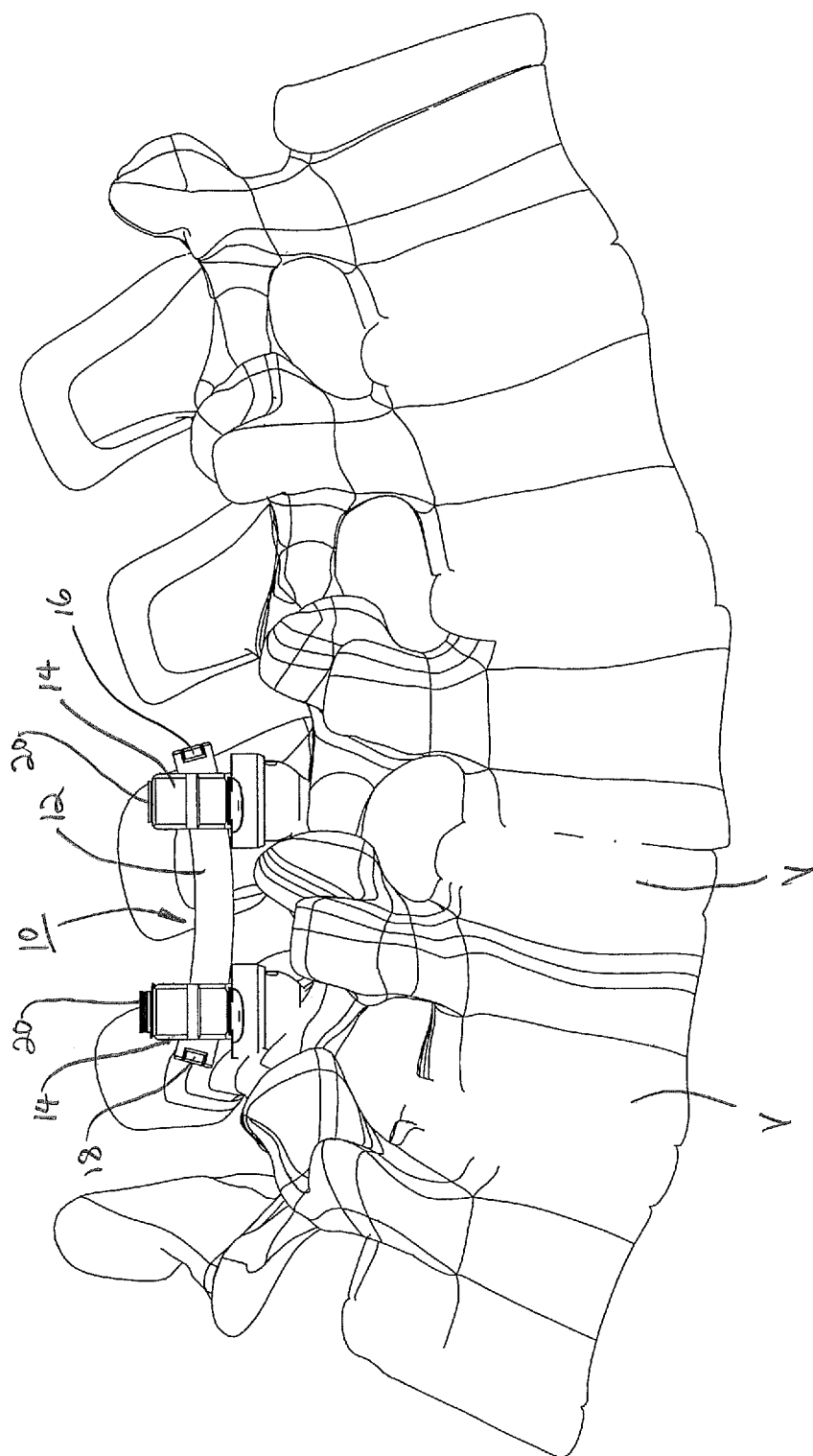
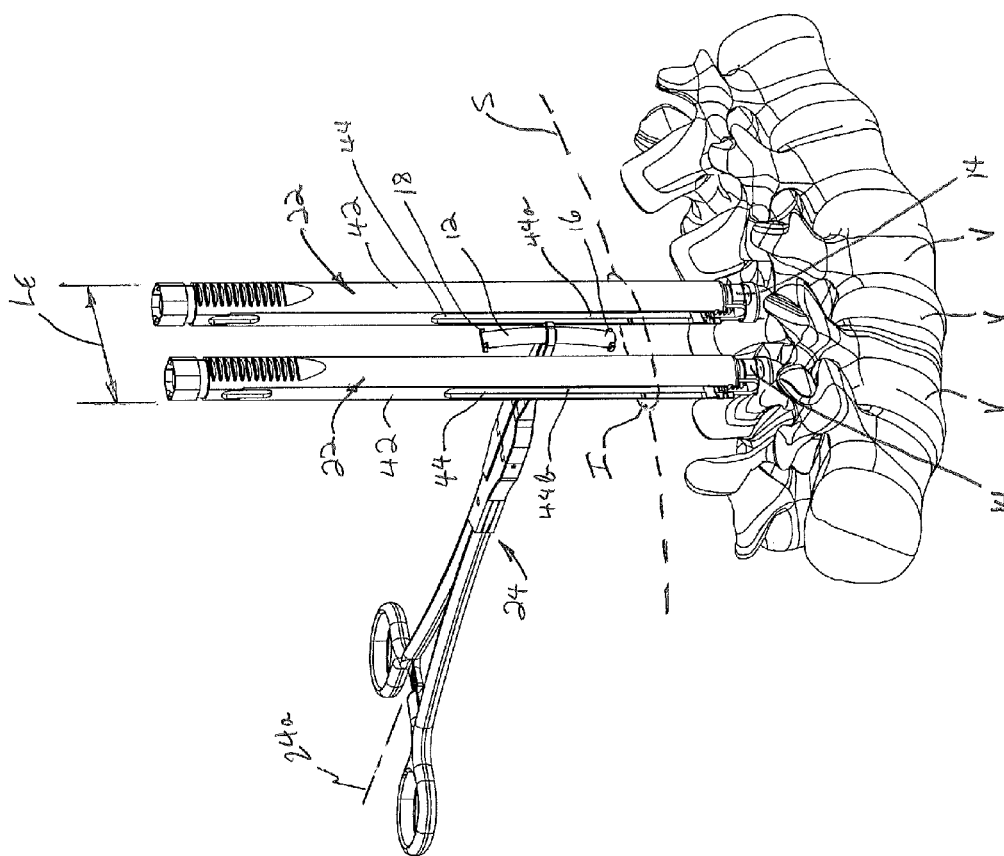
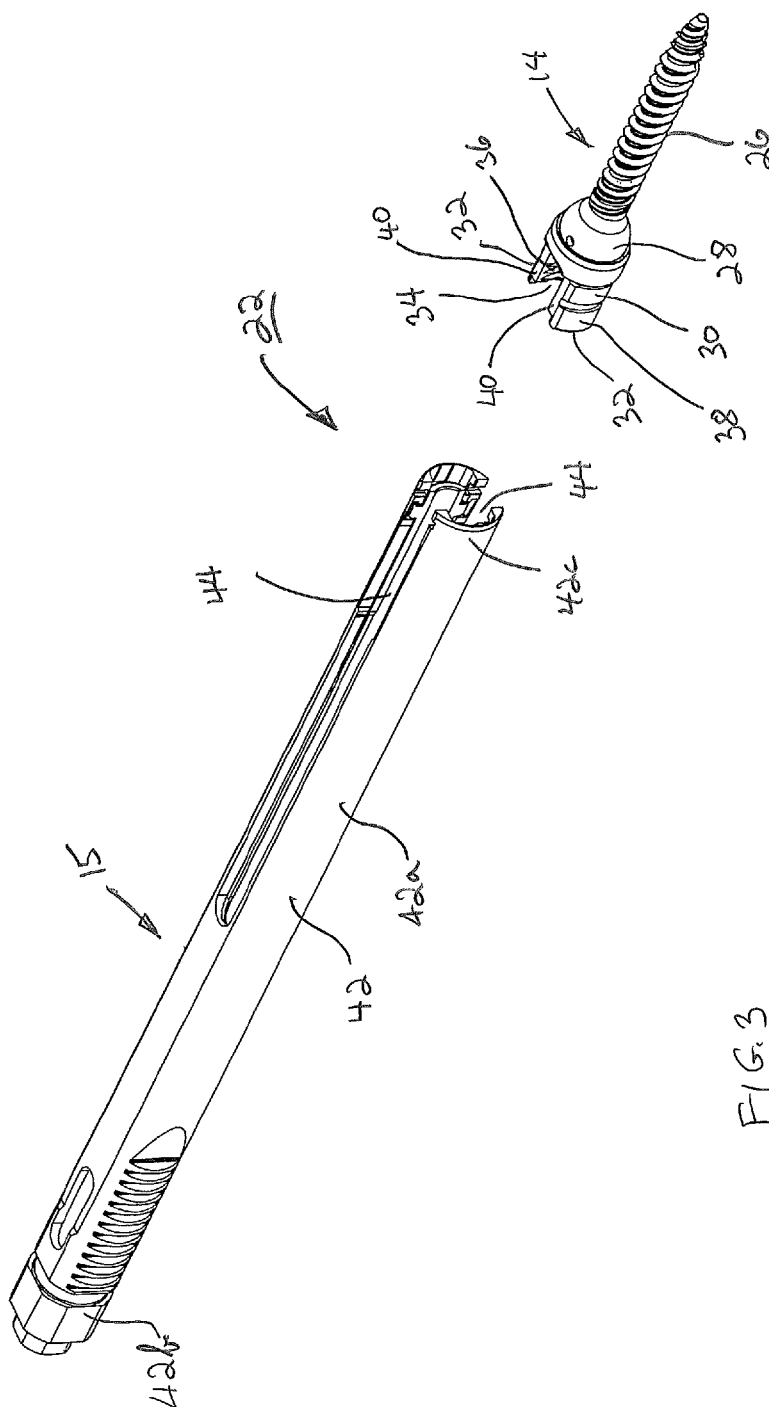


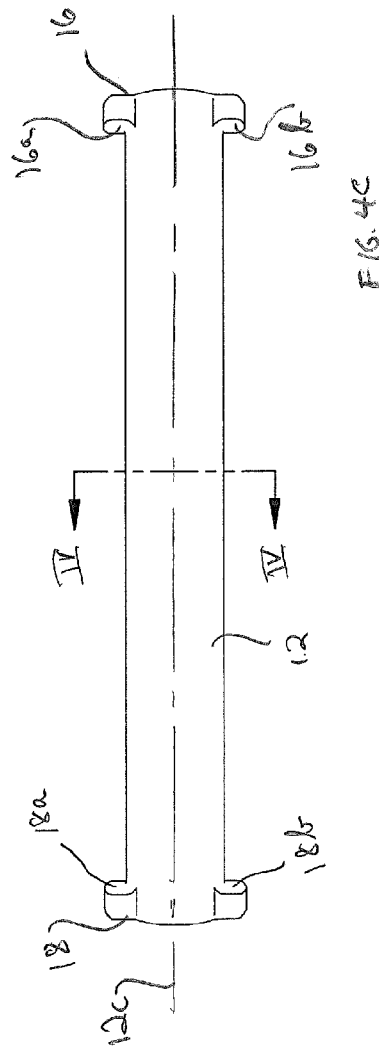
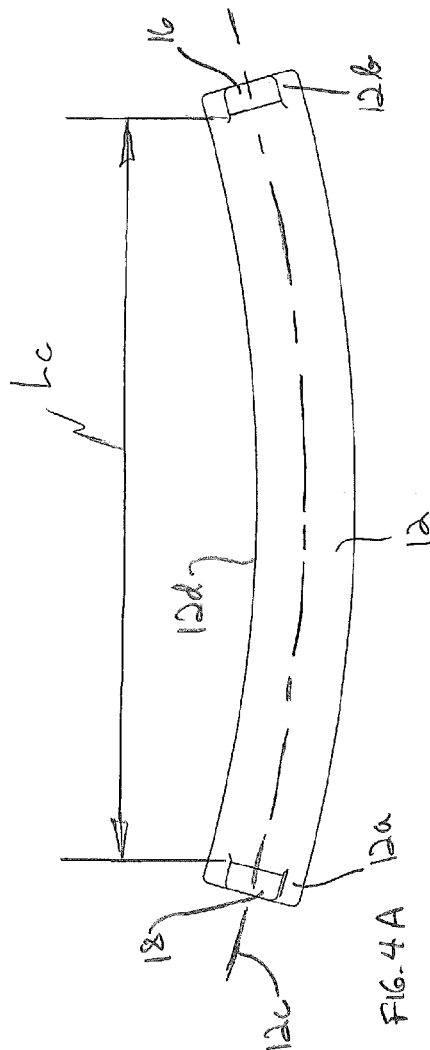
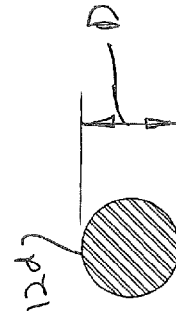
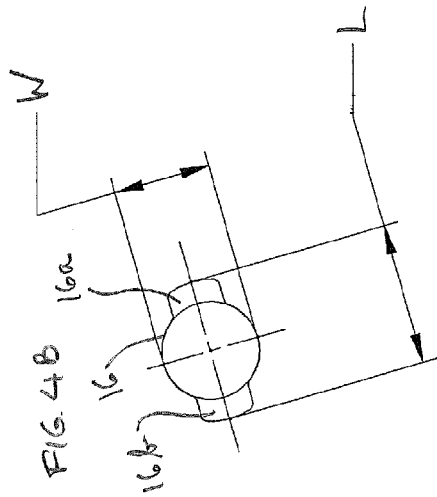
FIG. 1



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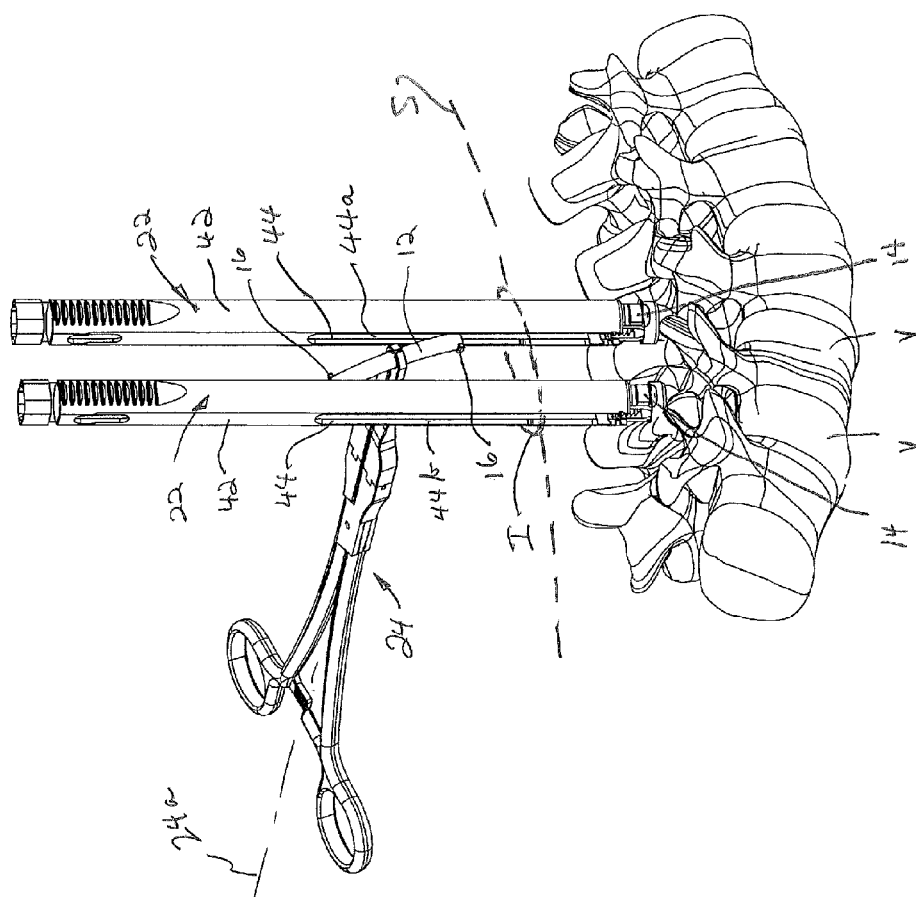
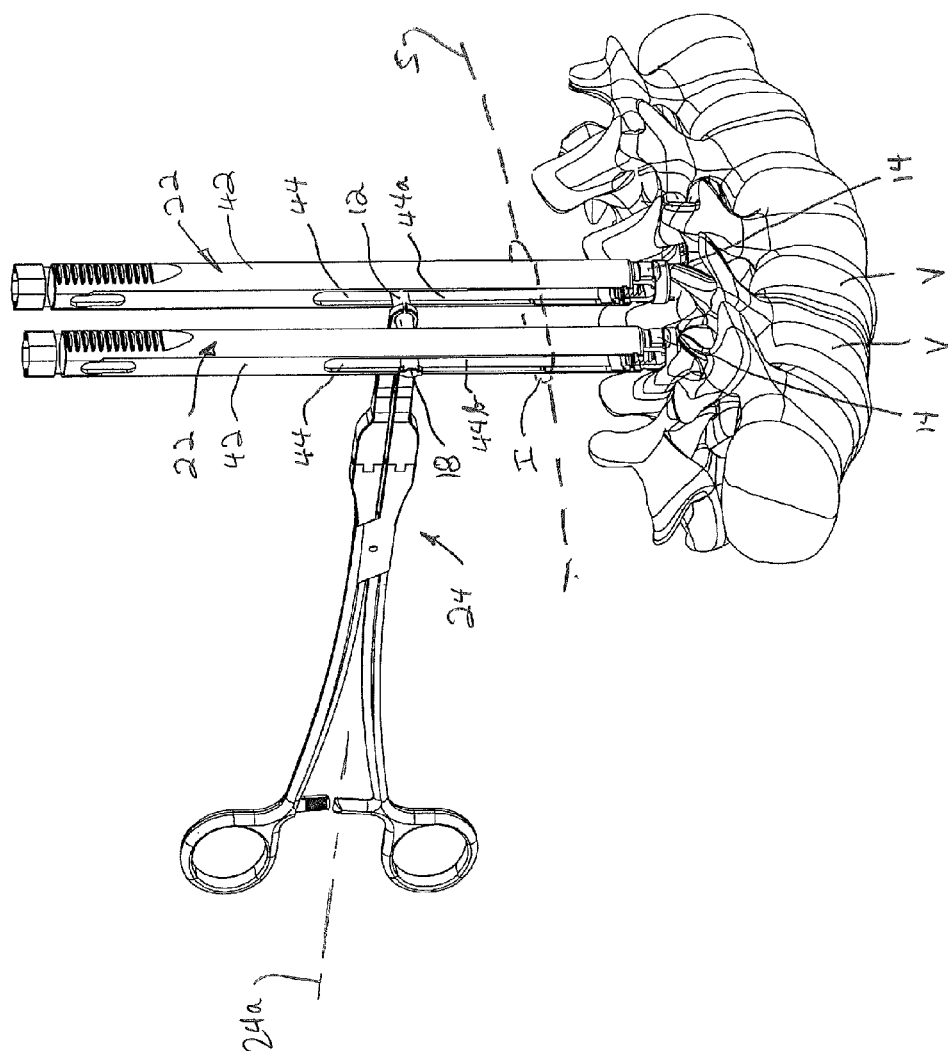


FIG 5



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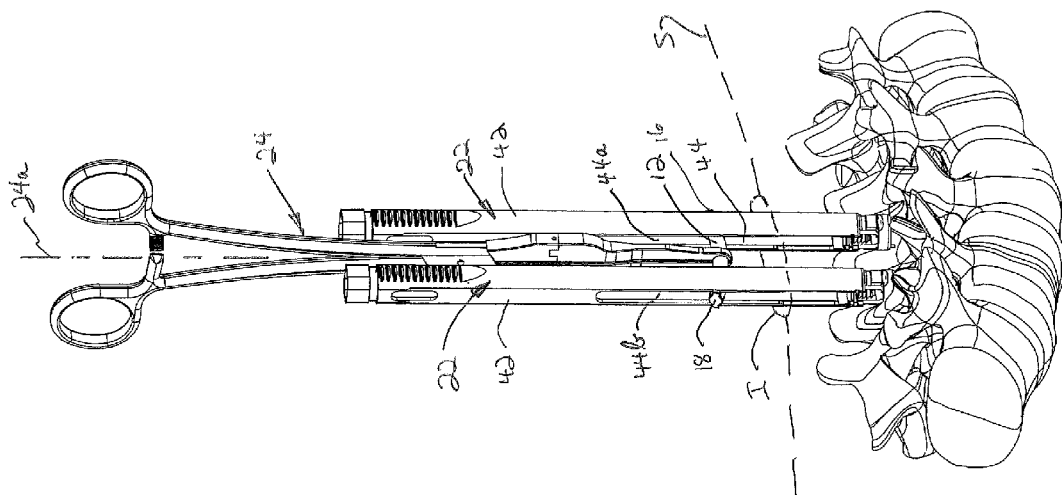
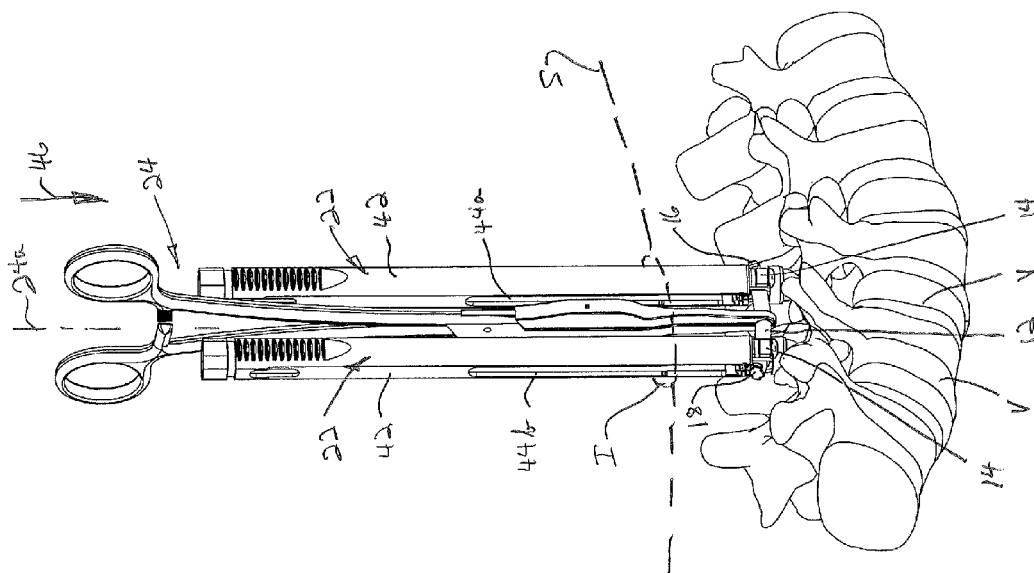
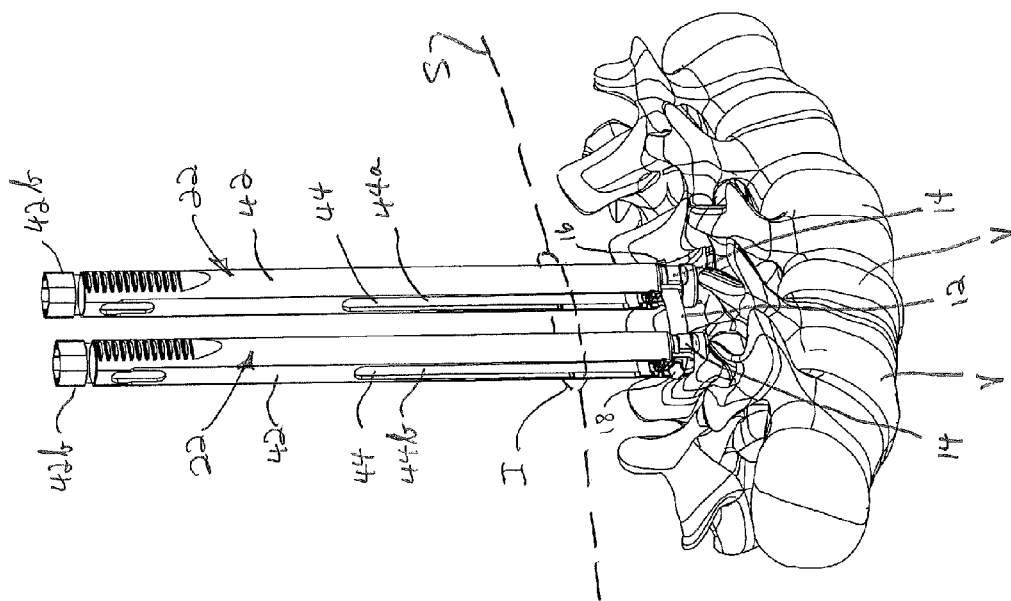


Fig. 7



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MINIMALLY INVASIVE SPINAL FIXATION SYSTEM AND METHOD THEREFOR

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The present disclosure contemplates a spinal fixation system and more particularly instrumentation and methods for minimally invasively introducing a spinal fixation system into a patient.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

In the past spinal fixation systems have been implanted in open procedures involving relatively large incisions through the patient's tissue with significant muscle retraction. More recent procedures have been developed to introduce spinal fixation systems in a minimally invasive manner. One technique known as the Sextant® System is described in U.S. Pat. No. 6,530,929, issued to Justis, et al. In the '929 patent, separate incisions are made for introducing respective pedicle screws each attached to a tubular extension extending outwardly from the patient through each incision. A pivot arm coupled to the extensions introduces an elongate rod through another separate incision remote from the incisions receiving the extensions. The pivot arm urges the rod beneath the skin and into the pedicle screws for fixation. Other minimally invasive systems such as that shown in U.S. Pat. No. 7,306,603 issued to Boehm, Jr. et al. utilize tubular pedicle screw extensions to place a rod longitudinally through the extension into one of the pedicle screws. The rod is then pivoted about the pedicle screw through an incision between the pedicle screws to the second pedicle screw. Others still employ systems such as that shown in U.S. Pat. No. 7,250,052 issued to Landry et al. wherein slots in the screw extensions are used to guide a rod between the extensions through a single incision into position in two or more pedicle screws. Yet others provide spinal fixation systems as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,142,437 (the '437 Patent), issued to McLean et al., and assigned to the same assignee as the subject invention. In the '437 patent, a rod introducer is provided for percutaneously inserting a connecting rod into slots of the screw extensions and into the yokes of the bone screws.

Yet despite advances in spinal fixation devices and techniques, there is still desire for implants, instruments and procedures for minimally invasively placing spinal fixation systems that are relatively simple and easy to use and that provide for enhanced assurance of rod introduction, connection to spinal implants and maintenance of rod position in the spinal fixation system.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide an improved minimally invasive spinal fixation system and method of attaching a spinal fixation system to a spine of a patient.

DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

FIG. 1 is a representation of a portion of a patient's spine instrumented with a spinal fixation system in accordance with one arrangement of the subject invention.

FIG. 2 is a top perspective view of instrumentation disclosed herein used to minimally invasively introduce an elongated connecting element in the spinal fixation system of FIG. 1.

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FIG. 3 is an exploded perspective view of a bone screw extension assembly used in the instrumentation of FIG. 2, including a bone screw and a bone screw extension.

FIGS. 4A, 4B and 4C are side elevation, end and top views respectively of the connecting element shown in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4D is cross-section of the connecting element as shown along viewing line IV-IV of FIG. 4C.

FIGS. 5-9 are top perspective views illustrating the sequence of the procedure for implanting the minimally invasive spinal fixation system of FIG. 1.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

For the purposes of promoting an understanding of the principles of the invention, reference will now be made to the embodiments illustrated in the drawings and described in the following written specification. It is understood that no limitation to the scope of the invention is thereby intended. It is further understood that the present invention includes any alterations and modifications to the illustrated embodiments and includes further applications of the principles of the invention as would normally occur to one skilled in the art to which this invention pertains.

Referring FIG. 1, a minimally invasive spinal fixation system 10 as shown spans successive vertebrae V of the spine. An elongated connecting element 12 extends along the length of the fixation system 10 and provides an anchor point for connecting each vertebra V to the fixation system 10. Connecting element 12 is typically contoured, as will be described, to approximate the normal curvature of the spine for the particular instrumented spinal segments, which may include lordosis or kyphosis. Anchor devices 14 are provided for connecting the vertebral bodies V to connecting element 12. These anchor devices 14 may include hooks, bolts, screws or other means for engaging a vertebra. For the purpose of the present arrangement, anchor device 14 is a bone screw, such as a pedicle screw shown in FIG. 3. However, it should be appreciated that the instrumentation and procedures disclosed herein may be implemented with other types of anchor devices, such as a hook engaged to the lamina of a vertebra for instance. As illustrated, fixation system 10 is located ipsilaterally on one side of the spine. Another similar fixation system may be located ipsilaterally on the other side of the spine. Connecting element 12 includes a pair of location tabs 16 and 18 for positioning connecting element 12 to the pedicle screws 14, as will be detailed. Locking elements, such as set screws 20 may be used to securely fasten connecting element 12 to pedicle screws 14 upon completion of the procedure.

Turning now to FIG. 2, the components of the instrumentation disclosed herein are depicted. In particular, two bone screw extension assemblies 22 are engaged to two spaced vertebrae V in preparation for a single-level fixation of the spine. Elongate connecting element 12 is configured to be attached to pedicle screws 14 to connect each vertebra V. When the construct is complete, connecting element 12 will be locked to each of the screws 14 by a set screw 20, as illustrated in FIG. 1. As shown in FIG. 2, each of the bone screw extension assemblies 22 is sized to be accessible outside the patient's skin S. The patient's skin or fascia is depicted as a phantom line S for illustrative purposes only, with the understanding that the level of the fascia relative to the fixation location on the vertebral bodies will vary from patient to patient. The instruments further include a holder 24 that is used to introduce the connecting element 12 to the

pedicle screws **14**, as will be set forth below. The nature and manner of operation of these and other instruments are described herein.

Referring now to FIG. 3, further details of the bone screw extension assembly **22** are described. Bone screw extension assembly **22** includes pedicle screw **14** and an elongate bone screw extension **15**. Looking first at pedicle screw **14**, pedicle screw **14** includes a shaft **26** that carries threads configured to engage vertebral bone, and is particularly threaded for engagement within the pedicle of the vertebra V. The pedicle screw **14** further includes a head **28** by which threaded shaft **26**, and ultimately the vertebra V, is fastened to connecting element **12**. In particular, head **28** supports a yoke **30** that is generally U-shaped to receive the connecting element **12** therein, as depicted in FIG. 1. In a preferred arrangement pedicle screw **14** is a multi-axial screw wherein yoke **30** is articulately attached to the threaded shaft **26** so that the yoke **30** can adopt a range of spherical angles relative to the threaded shaft **26**. Thus, the yoke **30** can articulate relative to the threaded shaft **26** attached to the vertebra V so that the yoke **30** can be aligned to properly receive the connecting element **12**.

Still referring to FIG. 3, yoke **30** includes opposed upstanding arms **32** that are separated to define a slot **34** therebetween. The slot **34** has a width between the spaced arms **32** that is sized and configured to relatively snugly receive a portion of the connecting element **12** therein. For example, where a connecting element **12** is formed to have a connecting rod **12d** of substantially circular cross-section having a diameter D (FIG. 4D) of approximately 0.217 in (5.5 mm), slot **34** may have a width of approximately 0.223 in. Arms **32** of yoke **30** include facing interior surfaces **36** which define internal threads. The threads are configured to mate with the set screw **20** to clamp connecting rod **12** within the yoke **30** and for final fixation of the spinal fixation system **10**. The upstanding arms **32** further include an exterior surface **38** that is partially cylindrical and has generally flat exterior surfaces **40** on opposite sides of the slot **34**.

As thus far described, pedicle screw **14** is generally similar to the multi-axial pedicle screw described in commonly owned U.S. Pat. No. 8,142,437 (the '437 Patent), entitled "System for Percutaneously Fixing a Connecting Rod to a Spine", issued to McLean et al. on May 27, 2012, the entire disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. For the purposes of the present disclosure, pedicle screw **14** may be constructed as disclosed in the '437 Patent, although it is understood that other bone screw or multi-axial fastener configurations may be implanted using the instruments and procedures disclosed herein.

With reference still to FIG. 3, elongate extension **15** includes an elongate hollow tubular member **42** having a perimetric sidewall **42a** that defines a hollow interior extending axially through tubular member **42** from a proximal end **42b** to a distal end **42c**. Distal end **42c** is sized to be relatively snugly received about the exterior surface **38** of yoke **30**. Perimetric sidewall **42a** further defines a pair of opposing elongate slots **44** extending axially through sidewall **42a** diametrically apart in communication with the hollow interior of tubular member **42**. Slots **44** each have a width that is sized to respectively pass tabs **16** and **18** of connecting element **12** through tubular member **42** when oriented in one direction and to prevent passage when connecting element **12** is oriented in a second different orientation, as will be described. In one arrangement, slots **44** each have approximately the same width, which is slightly greater than but not less than the width of slot **34** of

yoke **30**. Thus, where slot **34** of yoke **30** has a width of approximately 0.223 in, slots **44** may be formed to each have a width of approximately 0.240 in. In other arrangements, slots **44** may be formed to have different widths, as will be explained below. Slots **44**, which open through the distal end **42c**, are axially long enough in the proximate direction to extend above the skin line S so that tabs **16**, **18** of connecting element **12** may be passed transversely through bone screw extension assemblies **22** outside the patient, as explained in more detail herein. In some arrangements, slots **44** may be formed to also open through the proximal end **42b** so that connecting element **12** may be introduced from the top.

Upon releasable engagement to pedicle screw **14**, slots **44** are aligned and in communication with the slot **34** in yoke **30**. Once extension **15** is attached to pedicle screw **14** to form bone screw extension assembly **22**, tubular member **42** and yoke **30** are jointly rotatably manipulable upon rotation of tubular member **42** relative to threaded shaft **26** such that slot **34** together with aligned extension slots **44** may be oriented in a position for receipt of connecting element **12** after threaded shaft **26** is attached to vertebra V, as will be described. As thus far described, extension **15** is generally similar to the bone screw extension described in the '437 Patent and is releasably engaged to pedicle screw **14** in a similar manner as disclosed in the '437 Patent. It should be appreciated, however, that extension **15** may be defined by a pair of spaced extensions that are releasably attached to the respective yoke arms **32** by a frangible breakoff section, the spacing between each such extension defining slots **44**.

Turning now to FIGS. 4A-D, further the details of connecting element **12** are described. Connecting element **12** is elongate having opposite spaced ends **12a** and **12b** and a longitudinal axis **12c** extending centrally therethrough. First location tab **16** is adjacent to one end **12a** and projects from connecting element **12** transversely to longitudinal axis **12c**. Second location tab **18** is adjacent to the other opposite end **12b** and also projects from connecting element **12** transversely to longitudinal axis **12c**. Connecting element **12** defines a length L_C extending between tabs **16** and **18** as shown in FIG. 4A. In one arrangement, tabs **16** and **18** are substantially identical and are located directly at the ends **12a** and **12b**, respectively. Tabs **16** and **18** may, however, be shaped differently from each other, and may also be spaced inwardly of the ends **12a** and **12b**. As noted hereinabove, connecting element **12** may be contoured to approximate the normal curvature of the spine for the particular instrumented spinal segments. As such, connecting element may be curved as shown in FIG. 4A, with longitudinal axis **12c** following the path of curvature. The portion **12d** of connecting element **12** between tabs **16** and **18** is in one arrangement configured as a connecting rod having a substantially circular cross-section with a diameter D, as shown in FIG. 4D. Diameter D is generally constant over the full extent of portion **12d**, but in some instances diameter D may vary along the length of portion **12d**. In one configuration of connecting element **12**, connecting rod portion **12d** is formed to have a diameter D of approximately 0.217 in (5.5 mm), it being understood that other diameters may be used. It should also be understood that while the cross-section of portion **12d** in one arrangement is substantially circular, other cross-sections, such as rectangular, square, oval and polygonal may be used.

As seen in FIG. 4B, each tab **16** and **18** is formed to be of generally rectangular keyhole configuration, having an overall length L and an overall width W. The corners of tabs **16** and **18** may be curved, smoothed or chamfered. Length L is greater than width W. It should be appreciated, however,

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that tabs **16**, **18** may be formed in other shapes, such as oval, for instance. Preferably, as illustrated in FIG. 4C, tabs **16** and **18** each have two portions **16a**, **16b** and **18a**, **18b** that project respectively from connecting element **12** on both sides of axis **12c**. In one arrangement, each projecting tab portion **16a**, **16b** and **18a**, **18b** includes a generally flat engagement surface. Width **W**, which defines the minimum extent of tabs **16**, **18** transverse to longitudinal axis **12c**, is formed to be of dimension approximately the same as the maximum cross-sectional dimension **D** of rod portion **12d** between tabs **16** and **18**, as shown in FIG. 4D, and preferably not greater. In the arrangement where the rod portion **12d** of connecting element is approximately 0.217 in (5.5 mm) in diameter, width **W** of each tab **16** and **18** is approximately 0.217 in (5.5 mm). The length **L**, which defines the maximum extent of tabs **16**, **18** transverse to longitudinal axis **12c**, is approximately 0.313 in. As such, width **W** of each tab **16**, **18** (0.217 in) is slightly less than the width of extension slots **44** (0.240 in) and yoke slot **34** (0.223) while the length **L** of each tab **16**, **18** (0.313 in) is greater than the width of extension slots **44** (0.240 in) and the width of yoke slot **34** (0.223). Thus, when tabs **16** and **18** are oriented with respect to slots **44** of tubular members **42** such that the tab lengths **L** extend substantially parallel to the axial direction of slots **44**, tabs **16** and **18** may pass through slots **44** since the width **W** of each tab **16** and **18** is less than the width of each slot **44**. However, when tabs lengths **L** are oriented transversely, such as substantially perpendicularly with respect to slots **44**, tabs **16** and **18** cannot pass through slots **44** since the length **L** of each tab **16** and **18** is greater than the width of each slot **44**.

In one arrangement, connecting element **12** is formed as an integral, one piece member wherein tabs **16** and **18** are each attached prior to use. As such, connecting element **12** may be machined, or tabs **16** and **18** may be attached to rod portion **12d** by welding or other suitable well-known techniques. Connecting element **12** is formed of titanium in one arrangement, but may also be formed of other suitable biomaterials, such as stainless steel.

Having described the instruments and the components of the minimally invasive spinal fixation system **10**, the procedures for ipsilaterally implanting fixation system **10** are described with particular reference to FIGS. 2 and 5-9. In one minimally invasive approach, the pedicles of opposing vertebrae **V** of the patient are located according to known fluoroscopy or other suitable imaging techniques and a single incision **I** is formed through the skin **S** of the patient. Incision **I** is approximately 25-50 mm in length and may be suitably dilated to form a corridor through the tissue of the patient down to the spine and between the vertebrae **V** to be instrumented. Guide wires may be used to locate the pedicle of each vertebra to be instrumented and to facilitate the subsequent introduction of the instruments and fixation system components. For the single level system shown, a pair of bone screw extension assemblies **22** is formed as described hereinabove with respect to FIG. 3. In a preferred procedure, the trajectory for attaching each bone screw extension assembly **22** to a pedicle is in a direction from posterior medial to anterior lateral. It should be appreciated, however, that the trajectory may also be in the more traditional direction, which is from posterior lateral to anterior medial.

Each bone screw extension assembly **22** is separately and sequentially introduced through the incision **I** and through the tissue and attached to a respective vertebra **V** by threadably introducing the threaded shaft **26** of each pedicle screw **14** into the pedicle of each vertebra **V**. With bone screw

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extensions assemblies **22** suitably attached to pedicles of vertebrae **V**, tubular members **42** and an axial extent of slots **44** project exteriorly out from the skin **S** of the patient, as shown in FIG. 2. Tubular members **42** are each oriented by rotation relative to threaded shafts **26** such that one slot **44a** of each pair of slots **44** is placed in generally facing relation to another slot **44a** (not shown). Second slots **44b** (one of which is shown) of each pair of opposing pairs of slots **44** are disposed adjacent opposite ends of incision **I**, and are spaced at a distance L_E , which is the maximum distance between the outside opposite surfaces of tubular members **42**, as depicted in FIG. 2. Distance L_E is greater than the spacing between the two opposing interiorly facing first slots **44a**. In some arrangements, slots **44a** that face each other may be formed to have widths that are greater than the widths of opposite slots **44b**, in a manner to facilitate manipulation of tabs **16**, **18** of connecting element **12** through tubular members **42**, as will be explained.

In another minimally invasive approach, separate spaced individual incisions may be formed through the skin **S** of the patient and suitably dilated for individual introduction of a bone screw extension assembly **22**. Each separate incision may be approximately 10-20 mm in length. Once each bone extension assembly **22** is attached to a respective pedicle of a vertebra **V**, the separate incisions may be joined by incising the skin and tissue between the spaced incisions and forming a pathway through tissue down to the surgical site to form a common incision similar to the single incision **I**. The minimally invasive attachment of bone screw extension assemblies **22** in either the single incision approach or the separate incision approach is more fully described in the '437 Patent, incorporated herein by reference.

After bone screw extension assemblies **22** have been properly attached to vertebra **V**, distance L_E is effectively measured by a placing a caliper or other suitable measurement instrument into the hollow interior of tubular members **42** along their centerlines. In one arrangement, a connecting element **12** is chosen to have a length L_C that is greater than distance L_E . Holder **24**, which may be forceps or other suitable holding instrument, is provided for grasping connecting rod **12** generally centrally along rod portion **12d** such that tabs **16**, **18** project transversely relative to a central axis **24a** of holder **24**, as shown in FIG. 2. As illustrated in FIG. 2, connecting element **12** is initially placed between bone screw extension assemblies **22** with its longitudinal axis oriented generally parallel to tubular members **42** and adjacent to facing slots **44a**. In this orientation, central axis **24a** of holder **24** is substantially perpendicular to the direction of elongate tubular members **42** projecting outwardly from skin **S** of the patient and tabs **16**, **18** of connecting element **12** are oriented such that their respective lengths **L** are not transverse to facing slots **44a**.

Referring now to FIGS. 5-6, the next step in the procedure is illustrated. Connecting element **12** is manipulated by rotating holder **24** about its central axis **24a** causing tabs **16**, **18** to enter tubular members **42** by passing through facing slots **44a**, as depicted in FIG. 5. Continued rotation of holder **24** about its axis **24a** causes tabs **16**, **18** to extend through outside slots **44b** as shown in FIG. 6. In this stage, tabs **16**, **18** are disposed exteriorly adjacent tubular members **42** with the lengths **L** of tabs **16**, **18** being aligned generally parallel to slots **44b**. It should be appreciated that if facing slots **42a** were formed to have widths greater than opposing slots **44b**, the step of manipulating tabs **16**, **18** of connecting element **12** through tubular members **42** may be more readily facilitated.

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As shown in FIG. 7, connecting element 12 is then rotated by holder 24 such that its central axis 24a lies generally parallel to tubular members 42. In this orientation, the lengths L of tabs 16, 18 are disposed exteriorly of tubular members 42 and transversely across the widths of slots 44b. As such, connecting element is prevented by tabs 16, 18 from passing back out from or further through tubular members 42. Holder 24 is then pushed downwardly as shown by arrow 46 in FIG. 8 moving connecting element 12 into the patient through incision I. During the downward movement connecting element 12 is guided without resort to fluoroscopy or other imaging techniques by and along slots 44 of tubular members 42 until connecting element 12 is received by pedicle screws 14. Upon proper seating as shown in FIG. 9, a portion of connecting element 12 interiorly adjacent each tab 16, 18 will reside in slots 34 of yokes 30 of the respective pedicle screws 14. Tabs 16, 18 lying exteriorly of tubular members 42, secure the position of connecting element 12 relative to pedicle screws 14. With holder 24 holding the connecting element 12 in place, set screws 20 are introduced into the hollow interior of tubular members 42 through the proximal end 42b by a screwdriver or other suitable tool to securely fasten connecting element 12 to pedicle screws 14 upon completion of the procedure. Holder 24 is then separated from connecting element 12 and removed from the surgical site. Extensions 22 are then released from each of the pedicle screws 14 resulting in the fixation structure 10 shown in FIG. 1.

In an alternative arrangement, after distance L_E is determined, a connecting element 12 is chosen to have a length L_C that is less than distance L_E . Tabs 16, 18 are formed in the same size and configuration as described above. Connecting element 12 is manipulated by holder 24 in a manner as described above with respect to FIGS. 2, 5-6 to pass tabs 16, 18 through slots 44. The proximal ends 42b of each tubular member 42 may be moved angularly closer to each other to assist in the manipulation process. Upon rotation of holder 24 such that holder axis 24a is in the vertical position as depicted in FIG. 7, the lengths L of tabs 16, 18 will extend transversely across outside slots 44b with projecting tab portions 16a, 16b and 18a, 18b engaging the exterior surfaces of respective tubular members 42 adjacent slots 44b. As connecting element 12 is moved through the incision I along slots 44 as shown in FIG. 8, the sliding engagement of projecting tab portions 16a, 16b and 18a, 18b against tubular members 42 will cause the distal ends 42a of tubular members 42 to move closer to each other. Such movement will in turn cause pedicle screws 14 as well as the attached vertebrae V to move closer to each other, thereby resulting in tension in rod portion 12d and compression of the spinal segment. Upon seating the connecting element 12 in pedicle screws 14, projecting tab portions 16a, 16b and 18a, 18b will extend across yoke slots 34 and be in engagement with the flat surfaces 40 of each of the yoke arms 32. As such, compression of the spinal segment will be maintained after the surgical procedure is completed. Connecting element 12 is similarly fastened to pedicle screws 14 with set screws 20 as described hereinabove.

While the minimally invasive system 10, its instruments and implantation techniques have been described herein for a single level, it should be appreciated that fixation system 10 may also be implanted in two or more levels with the components and instruments as described herein. In addition, while the fixation system 10 has been described herein being implanted minimally invasively, it should be understood that a surgeon may also use the described fixation

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system and instruments in an open procedure, if that is the surgeon's surgical preference.

While the invention has been illustrated and described in detail in the drawings and foregoing description, the same should be considered as illustrative and not restrictive in character. It is understood that only the preferred embodiments have been presented and that all changes, modifications and further applications that come within the spirit of the invention are desired to be protected.

What is claimed is:

1. A minimally invasive method of attaching a spinal fixation system to a spine of a patient, comprising the steps of:

placing a first bone screw extension assembly through an incision, said first bone screw extension assembly comprising a first bone screw including a shaft having a threaded portion and a first yoke articulately attached to said shaft, said first yoke including a pair of upstanding opposed arms defining a first slot having a first width therebetween, and a first bone screw extension having a distal end and a proximal end, said first screw extension including a first tubular member defined by a perimetric sidewall having a first pair of opposing slots through said sidewall in alignment and communication with said first slot of said first yoke, said first screw extension being releasably engaged to said first yoke for articulation therewith;

attaching said first bone extension assembly to said spine by threadably introducing said threaded portion of said shaft of said first bone screw into a first vertebra, a portion of said first tubular member and said first pair of slots being disposed exteriorly of said patient;

placing a second bone screw extension assembly through an incision, said second bone screw extension assembly comprising a second bone screw including a shaft having a threaded portion and a second yoke articulately attached to said shaft, said second yoke including a pair of upstanding opposed arms defining a second slot having a second width therebetween, and a second bone screw extension having a distal end and a proximal end, said second screw extension including a second tubular member defined by a perimetric sidewall having a second pair of opposing slots through said sidewall in alignment and communication with said second slot of said first second yoke, said second screw extension being releasably engaged to said second yoke for articulation therewith;

attaching said second bone extension assembly to said spine by threadably introducing said threaded portion of said shaft of said second bone screw into a second vertebra spaced from said first vertebra, a portion of said second tubular member and said second pair of slots being disposed exteriorly of said patient;

orienting said first tubular member and said second tubular member such that a first slot of said first pair of slots is in generally facing relation to a first slot of said second pair of slots;

placing a connecting element between said first tubular member and said second tubular member outside said patient, said connecting element having first and second opposite ends and a longitudinal axis extending therebetween, said connecting element including a first tab adjacent to said first end and projecting from said connecting element transversely to said longitudinal axis and a second tab adjacent to said second end and projecting from said connecting element transversely to said longitudinal axis; and

manipulating said connecting element from between said first tubular member and said second tubular member such that said first tab is positioned adjacent to an exterior surface of said first tubular member with a portion of said connecting element adjacent said first tab extending through said first pair of opposing slots and with said first tab extending across a second slot of said first pair of slots and such that said second tab is positioned adjacent to an exterior surface of said second tubular member with a portion of said connecting element adjacent said second tab extending through said second pair of opposing slots and with said second tab extending across a second slot of said second pair of slots.

2. The minimally invasive method of claim 1, wherein said manipulating step is practiced by initially extending said first tab from said position between said first tubular member and said second tubular member through said first pair of slots of said first tubular member then extending said second tab through said second pair of slots of said second tubular member and then rotating said connecting element such that said first tab extends across the second slot of said first pair of slots and such that said second tab extends across the second slot of said second pair of slots.

3. The minimally invasive method of claim 2, wherein a single incision is formed through which said first bone screw extension assembly and said second bone screw extension assembly are placed for attachment respectively to said first and second vertebra.

4. The minimally invasive method of claim 3, further including the step of moving said connecting element into said incision along said first pair of slots and said second pair of slots until said connecting rod is received in said first slot of said first yoke and said second slot of second yoke.

5. The minimally invasive method of claim 4, wherein said connecting element is selected to have a length between said first tab and said second tab such that said first tab engages an exterior surface of said first tubular member and said second tab engages an exterior surface of said second tubular member.

6. The minimally invasive method of claim 2, wherein a first incision is formed through which said first bone screw extension assembly is placed and wherein a second separate incision is formed through which said second bone screw extension assembly is placed, said first incision and said second incision being joined to form a common incision before said connecting element is placed.

7. A minimally invasive method of attaching a spinal fixation system to a spine of a patient, comprising the steps of:

forming an incision through tissue of a patient and creating an access path through said incision to said spine; placing a first bone screw extension assembly through said incision, said first bone screw extension assembly comprising a first bone screw including a shaft having a threaded portion and a first yoke articulately attached to said shaft, said first yoke including a pair of upstanding opposed arms defining a first slot having a first width therebetween, and a first hollow bone screw extension having a distal end and a proximal end, said first screw extension including a first tubular member defined by a perimetric sidewall and a hollow interior, said first screw extension having a first pair of opposing slots through said sidewall opening at said distal end and being in alignment and communication with said

first slot of said first yoke, said first screw extension being releasably engaged to said first yoke for articulation therewith;

attaching said first bone extension assembly to said spine by threadably introducing said threaded portion of said shaft of said first bone screw into a first vertebra, a portion of said first tubular member and said first pair of slots being disposed exteriorly of said patient;

placing a second bone screw extension assembly through said incision, said second bone screw extension assembly comprising a second bone screw including a shaft having a threaded portion and a second yoke articulately attached to said shaft, said second yoke including a pair of upstanding opposed arms defining a second slot having a second width therebetween, and a second hollow bone screw extension having a distal end and a proximal end, said second screw extension including a second tubular member defined by a perimetric sidewall and a hollow interior, said second screw extension having a second pair of opposing slots through said sidewall opening at said distal end and being in alignment and communication with said second slot of said first second yoke, said second screw extension being releasably engaged to said second yoke for articulation therewith;

attaching said second bone extension assembly to said spine by threadably introducing said threaded portion of said shaft of said second bone screw into a second vertebra spaced from said first vertebra, a portion of said second tubular member and said second pair of slots being disposed exteriorly of said patient;

orienting said first tubular member and said second tubular member such that one slot of said first pair of slots is in generally facing relation to one slot of said second pair of slots;

determining the maximum distance between the exterior surfaces of said first tubular member and said second tubular member and selecting a connecting element to have a length between said first tab and said second tab that is less than said maximum distance,

placing said connecting element adjacent said first tubular member and said second tubular member from a position outside said patient, said connecting element having first and second opposite ends and a longitudinal axis extending therebetween, said connecting element including a first tab adjacent to said first end and projecting from said connecting element transversely to said longitudinal axis, said first tab being placed adjacent to an exterior surface of said first tubular member, and a second tab adjacent to said second end and projecting from said connecting element transversely to said longitudinal axis, said second tab being placed adjacent to an exterior surface of said second tubular member;

moving said connecting element through said incision along said first pair of slots and said second pair of slots such that said first tab slides along said exterior surface of said first tubular member and said second tab slides along said exterior surface of said second tubular member to thereby cause the distal ends of said first and second tubular members to move closer to each other and thereby cause compression of the spinal segment between said first vertebra and said second vertebra; and

continuing to move said connecting element until said connecting element is seated in said first slot of said first yoke and said second slot of second yoke.

8. The minimally invasive method of claim 7, wherein said connecting element between said first tab and said second tab is curved in a plane along and including said longitudinal axis to approximate the normal curvature of the spine between said first vertebra and said second vertebra, 5 wherein each of said first tab and said second tab projects outwardly from said plane, and wherein during said placing step said connecting element is oriented such that said curvature is in the same direction as said normal curvature of the spine between said first vertebra and said second 10 vertebra.

9. The minimally invasive method of claim 7, wherein upon seating of said connecting element in said first slot of said first yoke and said second slot of second yoke, said first tab extends across said first slot and in engagement with 15 each of the arms of said first yoke, and said second tab extends across said second slot and in engagement with each of the arms of said second yoke.

10. The minimally invasive method of claim 7, wherein said first bone screw extension assembly and said second 20 bone screw extension assembly are each attached respectively to a pedicle of said first vertebra and said second vertebra in a direction from posterior medial to anterior lateral.

11. The minimally invasive method of claim 7, wherein 25 said first bone screw extension assembly and said second bone screw extension assembly are each attached respectively to a pedicle of said first vertebra and said second vertebra in a direction from posterior lateral to anterior medial. 30

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